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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

☞ The following sublime ode, upon the noblest of all subjects, GOD, is said to have been written by the Russian poet, DERZHANIN, and cannot have lost much in the translation. To many of our readers it will be familiar; but in the hearts of all it will tend to awaken emotions too often dormant, and revive sentiment too frequently deadened by the cares of the busy world.

GOD.

Oh thou Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy—all motion guide;
Unchanged through Time's all-devastating flight,
Thou only God! There is no God beside.
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend, and none explore—
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone—
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
Being whom we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research Philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands, or the sun's rays—but, God! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure! none can mount
Up to thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace The councils, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
E'en like past moments, in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness did'st call
First chaos, then existence. Lord, on Thee
Eternity had its foundation; all
Sprang forth from Thee; of light, joy, harmony
Sole origin—all life, all beauty, Thine—
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shalt be, glorious! great!
Life-giving, life-sustaining Potentate!

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround,
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee!
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army glitters in thy praise!

A million torches, lighted by thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command;
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of chrystal light?
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether, burning bright?
Suns, lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But Thou to those art as the noon to night.

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea
All this magnificence in Thee is lost;
What are a thousand worlds to Thee?
And what am I, when Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance, weighed
Against Thy greatness—is a cypher brought
Against infinity! What am I, then? Nought.

Nought!—But the effluence of Thy light divine,
Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too.
Yes, in my spirit doth Thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Nought? but I live, and on hope's pinions fly,
Eager towards Thy presence: for in Thee
I live and dwell, aspiring high,
Even to the throne of Thy divinity.

Thou art! directing, guiding all! Thou art!
Direct my understanding, then, to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but an atom in immensity,
Still I am something fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realms where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

The chain of being is complete in me;
In me is matter's last gradations lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity;
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch, and a slave; a worm, a God!
Whence came I here and how? This clod
Lives surely through some higher energy—
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes! Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created me! Thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, Thy love, in their bright plenitude,
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
Even to its source, to Thee, its Author, there.

PERSONAL ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.

Rebukes the Insolence of an Indian Agent.

In 1811 he had occasion to visit Natchez, in the Mississippi Territory, for the purpose of bringing up a number of blacks, a part of whom had become his property in consequence of having been security for a friend, and the remainder were hands which had been employed by a nephew in the neighborhood of that place. The road led through the Chickasaw and Chocktaw nations of Indians, and the station of the Indian agent for the Chacktaws was upon it. On reaching the agency, he found seven or eight families of emigrants and two members of the Mississippi Legislative Council detained by the agent, under the pretence that it was necessary for them to have passports from the Governor of Mississippi. One of their number had been sent forward to procure them. In the meantime, the emigrants were buying corn from the agent at an extravagant price, and splitting rails for him at a very moderate one. Indignant at the wrong inflicted on the emigrants, he reproached the members of the Council for submitting to the detention, and asked the agent how he dared to demand a pass from a free American travelling on a public road. The agent replied by enquiring, with much temper, whether he had a pass. "Yes, sir" rejoined the General. "I always carry mine with me. I am a free-born American citizen; and that under the Constitution and laws, is my passport to go wherever my buisness calls me." He told the emigrants to gear up their waggons, and if any one attempted to obstruct them, to shoot him down as a highway robber. Setting them the example, he continued his journey, regardless of the threats of the agent.

Before he had concluded his buisness, he was informed that the agent had collected about 50 and 100 Indians to stop him on his return, unless he produced a passport.—Though advised to procure one, he refused to do so, stating that an American citizen should never in his person be subjected to the insult and indignity of procuring a pass to enable him to travel a public highway in his own country. Like all travellers that time through the Indian nations, he was armed with a brace of pistols, and having added a rifle and another pistol, he commenced his return journey. By a friend, who had gone forward to reconnoitre, he was informed, when within a few miles of the agency, that the agent, had his force in readiness to stop him. He bade his friend advance, and tell the agent, that if he attempted to stop him, it would be at the peril of his life. He then put his blacks in order, armed with their axes and clubs, told them not to stop until directed by him, and if any one offered to oppose them, to cut him down at his order.—Riding by their side, he approached the agency, when the agent appeared, and asked him whether he would stop "That," replied the general, "depends on circumstances. I have been informed that you are prepared to prevent my passing here by force. I intend to pass; and whoever attempts to prevent me, shall lay low;" and with a look not to be mistaken, he grasped his rifle with a firmer grip. The agent said he had no such design, and did not attempt to interrupt him. Seeing the Indians, whose chiefs were acquainted with him, approaching with every sign of amity, he directed his negroes to stop on a hill by the roadside, after passing the agency, and reined up his horse to shake hands with his savage friends. So deep was the impression made by his boldness on these sons of the forest, added to the respect they already entertained for him, that, if it had been necessary, they would have scalped the agent instead of obeying his command to arrest General Jackson. When he returned home, he reported the conduct of the great agent to the President, and he was immediately dismissed.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.

The Washingtonian correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following characteristic anecdote of the old hero, and refers to it as strikingly illustrative of his remarkable aptness in judging human character. The life of Jackson doubtless abounds in similar reminiscences: and it will devolve upon his future biographer to preserve them from oblivion.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—In the winter of 1829, President Jackson conferred the mission to Russia upon a justly distinguished son of Pennsylvania. Before the newly-appointed minister, however, had departed on his mission, he deemed it due to the President to ask his council in reference to the selection of a secretary of legation. The president declined all interferance and remarked to the minister that the United States government would hold him responsible for the manner in which he discharged his duties, and that he would consequently be at liberty to choose his own secretary. The minister returned his respectful acknowledgements; but, before taking a final leave, sought his especial advice in regard to a young gentleman then in the service of the State Department, and who was highly recommended by the then secretary. Gen. Jackson promptly said: "I advise you, sir, not to take that man: *he is not a good judge of preaching.*" The minister seemed puzzled, and observed that the objection needed explanation. "I am able to give it." said the old hero; and he thus continued: "On last Sabbath morning, I attended devine service in the Methodist Episcopal church in this city. There I listened to a soul-inspiring sermon by Professor Durbin, of Carlisle—one of the ablest pulpit orators in America. Seated in a pew near me, I observed this identical young man, apparently an attentive listener. On the day following, he came into this chamber, on public buisness; when I had the curiosity to ask his opinion of the sermon and the preacher. And what think you, sir? The young upstart, with consumate assurance, pronounced that sermon all forth, and Professor Durbin a humbug! I took the liberty of saying to him: *My young man you are a himbug yourself, and don't you know it.*' And now," continued the venerable old man, his eye lightened up with intense animation, "rest assured, my dear sir, that a man who is not a better judge of preaching than that, is wholly *unfit* to be your companion. And besides," he added, "if he were the prodigy the Secretary of State represents him to be, he would be less anxious to confer his services upon you—he would rather be anxious to retain them himself.' The President's advice was, of course, followed by the ambassador; and the young man's subsequent career of voice and folly proved that the General's estimate of his character, albeit founded upon a common-place-incident, was substantially correct.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY. Mr. Slang used to say my horses—my boys.—Mr. Slang now invariably says 'our horses, our boys, or our farm.'—The substitution of our for my by Mr Slang was brought about thus:

Mr. Slang had just married a second wife—on the day after the wedding, Mr. Slang had casually remarked, "I now intend to enlarge my dairy."

"You mean our dairy, my dear," replied Mrs. Slang. "No," quoth Mr. Slang, "I say my dairy."

"Say our dairy, Mr. Slang."

"No my dairy."

"Say our dairy, say our," screamed Mrs Slang seizing the poker.

"My dairy," vociferated the husband.

"Our diary," re-echoed the wife, emphasizing each 'our' with a blow of the poker upon the back of the cringing husband.

Mr. Slang retreated under the bed clothes.—Mr. Slang remained several minutes waiting for a calm. At length his wife saw him thrusting himself out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from his shell.

"What are you looking for Mr. Slang?" said she.

"I'm looking, my dear,' snivelled he, 'to see if I can see anything of our hat."

The struggle was over. It was our horses our dairy; and the next Sunday morning he very humbly asked her, if he might wear *our clean breeches* to church.

INDUSTRY. It is the duty of all men to be industrious.

There is perhaps no fact better established than that man is so constituted by nature that without active employment he cannot enjoy soundness of body or of mind.

This is a law of our being, written in characters so legible that he who runs may read.

Whoever violates this law for any length of time will assuredly pay the penalty, which is either loss of health or moral character—and often of both.

Children will be active, and it is highly important that they be early taught that they may be useful in the world; that like the ant, the bee and the beaver, they may early acquire habits of industry.

The youthful mind will be active, and if not employed upon that which is useful, it will assuredly be occupied with that which is baneful.

Let parents see to it that the minds of their children have full employment. Let them preoccupy the ground with good seed, lest noxious weeds spring up to the destruction of everything which is lovely, and of good report.

A habit of industry acquired in youth, will be felt through life, and exert a salutary influence over the whole character.

Who are the disturbers of the public peace the leaders in riots and mobs? Are they industrious men?

Who fills our jail and penitentiaries? Are they not idlers, men, for the most part, having no regular employment?

Who are the most useful members of society? Are they not men of industrious habits?

Furthermore, a proper improvement of time is a religious duty.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The public mind seems to have undergone, within a few years, a very great change on the subject of banking. It is true, some few still adhere to their old notions of the blessings and benefits of a paper circulation, but the great majority of the people are opposed to again inflating the circulating medium by means of extensive issues. In England even, the mother of paper money, the National Bank has been remodelled upon the basis of a circulation of specie. During the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature the banks whose charters were about to expire, were renewed under the proviso that from the date of the acceptance of such renewed charters, the stockholders should be personally liable for the debts of the corporation. Under this law, it seems that the Granite State is likely soon to be without banks, as no one has yet been found whose stockholders are willing to accept these terms of their charters. This we think, plainly shows that these corporations do not contemplate doing a just and legitimate banking business, as they would then have no cause to fear the personal liability law. This has caused some of the bank organs at the North to cry out most lustily against the spirit which dictated this provision and the persons who carried it out, but without any good reason that we can see. There is no argument that we have ever heard used that will convince us that partners in banks and other incorporated companies should not be liable for the debts of the corporation as well as in mercantile or other business operations. This salutary provision, if generally adopted, would confine banking operations to men who had money to lend, instead of causing it to be embarked in by the most greedy sharks of money borrowers in the land, whose chief object generally is to pay in a small dividend on their stock, and then borrow out two or three times its nominal amount; and in the mean time, if the bank breaks, they take advantage of the depreciation in its paper buy it up at a small price, pay off their stock and loan notes, and make fortunes in this way.—The personal liability law will be a sad check upon the financial talents of such men as these, but it will be no drawback to legitimate business and sound banking operations. The times have changed, and with them the ideas that a bank can push out three, four, or five times its capital in notes, and be solvent. Even the bank attorneys, who argued the quo warranto cases in our court the other day, contended that the Legislature never intended that the banks should pay specie *because* they were permitted to issue three times the amount paid in, in notes; which, they said, it was folly to suppose the bank could redeem; therefore the Legislature never contemplated the payment of their notes in specie. The personal liability clause in bank charters will do more towatds keeping them impressed with the necessity of being always ready to pay than any other penalty that could be provided to guard against insolvency. [Mississippi Free Trader.

From the Washington Union.

The Administration—its Progress and its Policy.

It is now four months, since Mr. Polk assumed the seals of office, and entered upon the discharge of the weighty responsibilities to which he was called by his countrymen

It being in the recess of Congress, the duty of the President has been mainly to see that the laws as he found them, were faithfully executed. To this duty he has, with great labor, devoted his whole time and talents. We doubt whether any of his predecessors ever devoted more labor—if so much—in giving his personal attention to all the details of the various branches of the public service. No part of that service, as far as we are enabled to judge, has escaped his vigilant attention. Our foreign relations have occupied no inconsiderable portion of his time. He is emphatically, a working President, and he has been most fortunate in having around him a talented, harmonious, and working Cabinet. To his energy, wisdom, and forecast, is the country, in a great measure, indebted for the speedy, harmonious, and glorious consummation of the annexation of Texas to the United States, according to the terms prescribed by the resolutions of Congress. A strong naval force was promptly placed in the Gulf of Mexico, and the army in the south-west concentrated on the Sabine; thus giving assurance to the Texian people that, so soon as annexation was accepted by them, they would be under the protection of our flag. The naval force displayed off Vera Cruz gave a distinct and significant indication to Mexico, that at the same time our desire was peace, and the strict observance of our treaty obligations with that power we were prepared to resist the aggressive measures wich Mexico threatened in the event of Texas accepting the terms of annexation proposed by our Congress.

It is difficult to estimate the influence which these energetic measures of the Administration produced in deterring Mexico from making any hostile movements, as well as in giving confidence to Texas that she would be protected and defended in giving her assent to the union. These measures have, undoubtedly, essentially aided our charge d'affaires, Mr. Donelson, in thwarting and defeating the intrigues and officious intermeddling of the British minister, who labored, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to defeat annexation. Every movement of the British and French minister, especially the former; the sudden and unexplained departure of the Texian Secretary of State (Mr. Ashbel Smith) on his mysterious mission to England, was watched by the government at Washington. The instructions given to Mr. Donelson, and the skill and ability of the minister, have completely frustrated and destroyed all the intrigues of the enemies of annexation, whether foreign or domestic.

It was most fortunate that President Polk and our minister, Mr. Donelson, were known in Texas to have held, during their whole lives, the most intimate relations with the sage and patriot of the Hermitage, who had manifested so much solicitude for the reunion of Texas were inspired with the most undoubting confidence that the stars and stripes of our Union, which they saw on their borders by land and by sea, gave full assurance that the "Young Hickory" was prepared and ready to repel foreign aggression upon them, with which they were threatened in the event of their acceptance of the terms of annexation proposed by the United States.—They had full confidence that Mr. Polk's administration would not only defend them against their foreign enemies, but would be ready to do full justice to the young State as soon as she attached herself to our Union.

This is the only question, foreign or domestic, which has been brought to its conclusion during the four months of the Administration which have elapsed.

We may, however, confidently assure the public, that the same vigilance has been observed in all our foreign relations with other countries. Mr. Polk acts upon the maxim of Gen. Jackson, which he adopted and embodied into a sentiment forwarded to a committee at Philadelphia, by whom he had been invited to attend the late national anniversary of independence—"To ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong."

Until the meeting of Congress in December, no appropriate opportunity will be afforded to Mr Polk to declare his whole policy, foreign and domestic. The public, however, are not left to vague conjecture as to what it will be. His political principles and opinions are not of yesterday and are well known to the country. The path of principle and policy is plainly marked before him; and the history of his past life is a guarantee that he will undeviateingly pursue it, without turning to the right or to the left. His principles and his policy are known to be shadowed forth and plainly laid down in the political creed embodied in the admirable resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in May, 1844, by whom he was nominated as a candidate for the high office which he now holds. Under that banner the republican party rallied; under that banner they fought; under that banner they gained the victory; under the inscriptions written upon it, under the principles which it embraced, under the pledges which it made to the people, Mr. Polk goes into power. The republican party are bound to carry it out, to the utmost point of availability. That he will, as far as may depend on him, carry out that creed, no one doubts. His fame, as well as the true interests of his country, will doubtless make it his pleasure, as well as his duty, to do so.

Having, in a self-sacrificing spirit, announced his determination in advance to serve but a single term there is no future in politics, for him, beyond that period. He has, therefore, no personal ambition to gratify; and his whole aim, we are sure, is to serve his country faithfully, and leave his principles, when he retires to private live, in the ascendant. To enable him to do this, it is manifest that nothing is necessary but the union and harmony of the Democratic party. He was elected by the *united Democracy*. Without such *union*, his party could not have succeeded; and without its continuance, there may be danger of its overthrow. The success of his Administration must mainly, if not solely, depend on the union and harmony of action of the Democracy who elected him. Upon the known principles and avowed public policy of the President, as presented in his inaugural address, and in his public acts before and since the election, there can be little danger of any serious division among the Democracy. "Measures, not men," is the Democratic maxim; and, acting upon it, they are not only strong, but invincible. It is by reversing this maxim, and indulging in sectional jealousies in reference to men; and the desire to elevate sectional or personal favorites as the successor of Mr. Polk in the Presidential office, that our real danger of divisions consists. We say now, as we have heretofore said that, it is premature and unwise to consider or agitate the question of the Presidential succession. Mr. Polk has avowed and acted, and will continue to act, upon the settled determination not to permit the course of his administration to interfere with, or influence the selection of a candidate of the Democratic party to succeed him. That important duty he will leave to be performed by the people, unbiassed and uninfluenced by his official action. Can any portion of the Democracy object to this course? It is just and fair for all, and Mr. Polk sternly adheres to it; and he may safely intrust his own reputation to the guardianship, and the success of his administration into the hands of the great mass constituting a large majority of the people—the disinterested Democracy of the Union. The Republican party, as a body, look to the good of the country, to result from the success of the existing Administration; and, being disinterested, will not permit the success to be embarrassed or defeated by sectional or personal jealousies, growing out of unwise and premature considerations of a selfish character, concerning the succession. We know, and we confide in, the people. The President may safely throw himself—and, judging from what he has done thus far in his administration, will throw himself—upon the disinterested masses of the great people for support; and we have confidence they will give him their support, in executing the great Democratic policy which they approve.

In the dispensation of patronage—a most delicate and responsible duty, devolved upon the President by the Constitution and the laws, and which he must perform—he has recognised and known no divisions of the Democratic party, either sectional or personal. His appointments to office prove that he has made the selections upon the best lights before him, with a view to the public service to be performed; and that he has favored no cliques, and proscribed no portion of his political friends. If there be those—north or south, east or west—who may feel disposed to complain of his course in this respect, we are quite sure that they will receive no countenance from the great body of the people. It is not to be disguised that there are those in both parties in this country, who have their own personal ambition to gratify, or that of their favorites, who seem to regard the bestowment of office as the chief, if not the sole end of Government. To such, the course of the President may not be agreeable; but we are very sure it will receive the approbation of the country.

On the whole, when we look back to the events of the last twelve months, we see the importance of harmony and union in our party; and we are taught, more than ever, to confide in the people. If now we look around us, we see their executive agents actively engaged in discharging their duties, and preparing to carry out the pledges under which they were elected—the great principles to which the Republican party are devoted—winning their way to a just proportion of the confidence of the people, and surrounding the administration with a strength which may defy any serious opposition. If we look to the future, we are not blind to some of the temporary difficulties which may present themselves, but we confidently anticipate, from what we see of their acts, from what we know of the men, that we shall find them steering the ship of State with a coolness, a circumspection, a wisdom, and a firmness, which are calculated to bring her safe into her destined port.

A PUSH FOR SWEETMEATS. The Richmond Times complains that the tobacco crop has been very much injured by the

The crop will probably fall short and much distress be experienced by the *quiddies* and *smeezers*.

THE ANNEXATION CORRESPONDENCE.

We have not deemed it necessary to fill our sheet with the voluminous correspondence between Major Donelson, our Charge d'Affairs in Texas and Mr. Allen, the Acting Secretary of State of that Republic. Its substance may be thus briefly summed up.

March 31.—Mr. Donelson announces the President's selection of the two first sections of the joint resolutions, disregarded the third (the Senate amendment) as calculated in his opinion to cause delay and difficulty in the consummation of the main object in view. He states the objections which Texas might reasonably make to the terms offered her by these resolutions, as being hard and unfair—apologises for them—and declares his conviction that whatever she may have justly to complain of will be remedied by the honor and magnanimity of the United States, after the annexation is completed.

April 14.—Mr. Allen acknowledges the reception of the communication, and informs Major Donelson that the President of Texas will convene the Congress at an early day to consider and act upon the proposal.

April 16.—Major Donelson acknowledges the receipt of the preceeding note, and expresses his satisfaction therewith.

May 19.—Mr. Allen speaks of the evidences of public opinion in Texas "leaving scarcely a possible room for doubt" of the consummation of the proposed measure; and referring to the threats of Mexican invasion, inquires whether the U. S. government will extend its protection in case of need; and also whether Texas alone shall bear the further expense to be incurred in the performance of the conditions required of her by the U. S. in acting upon the terms of the overture for annexation.

May. 24.—Major Donelson has no doubt that the requisite instructions will be immediately issued by the government of the United States for the protection of Texas against invasion, under the circumstances stated. He admits also the justice of the other claim suggested, and is confident it will be liberally conceded by Congress.

June 11.—Major Donelson replies more at length to the note of May 19th, having now received the instructions of his government. In reference to the protection against invasion, he declares that "as soon as the existing Government and the Convention of Texas shall have accepted the terms of Annexation now under their consideration, the President of the United States will then conceive it to be both his right and his duty to employ the army in defending this State against the attack of any foreign power;" and that it shall be done promptly and effectively. He hopes and believes, however, that this will not be necessary. He then discusses ably and forcibly the interference of England and France; declares that it strengthens the motives applicable both to Texas and the United States to go on and complete the step in progress without being prevented from it by the menaces virtually proceeding from those powers. He concludes by examining the question of the propriety of the course of President Jones in entertaining the proposals of those powers, with a view to bring them to terms with full enlightenment between the annexation to the United States offered on the one hand, and the independence and peace with Mexico offered on the other.

June 13.—Major Donelson again goes over the ground of the objections which Texas may make to the terms offered, again urging that it is better to leave the correction of such defects as may contain to future legislative agreements after Texas shall have become a State, rather than attempt it now. Party excitement on the subject will then be superseded by those good and [illegible] which have never yet failed to [illegible] adequate measure, once consummated, the support and protection of all parties, nor ever be tainted injustice or injury, sectional or individual, to remain as a blot upon the escutcheon of the Union. He intimates that the Texan army and navy will be "honored and rewarded, and all [illegible] of her success in war and in peace blessed by the sympathy, and compensated by the love and admiration of a happy and united people." He cautions the Texan Congress, about to assemble, against inserting in their act of acceptance any condition qualifying it, and throwing the whole measure open to the danger of future and protracted combats of parties upon it.

In regard to the Indians in Texas, he explains the great desirableness of bringing them within the operation of the general and uniform policy of the United States towards that race. In regard to the public lands, he explains that they succeeded to the United States because it was deemed that Congress could not constitutionally assume the debt of Texas, nor could the lands be taken from her while she retains the burthen of the debt justly chargeable upon them. He exhibits the advantages of extending to Texas the land system of the United States; and proposes that whatever opinion the Texan Congress or Convention may express on these subjects it should not be in the form of any condition attached to their acceptance: advising on the contrary a literal adherance to the terms of the resolution [illegible] so as to leave the Congress of the United States nothing further than simply to pass on the question of the republican character of the Constitution brought by Texas into the Union, and with by a suitable formal resolution to declare the admission of Texas consummated as a member of the Union, equal, independent, and sovereign with the other States." His recommendation for their immediate practical action in regard to the debt and lands is in these terms:

"For instance: the convention, when making the [illegible] and clothing it with the [illegible] to accept in and behalf of Texas, might direct [illegible] have a perpetual security [illegible] payment, in all the unappropriated [illegible] that, if deemed, it might be competent for the Legislature of the State to cede the [illegible] United State, with an obligation [illegible] proceeds arising from the [illegible] of, or extinguishment of the debts of [illegible] United States to have jurisdiction over [illegible] the occupancy of the Indians, [illegible] and over it the same Indian [illegible] operation upon the other Indian territory of the United States. Or if, instead of waiting for the ascertainment and liquidation of the public debt of Texas, the convention should prefer to empower the legislature to make the cession of the public lands for a fair and adequate sum of money—the amount to be settled, by agreement, between the legislature and the Congress of the United States—the same object could be obtained in the same manner.—An independent proposition, in either of these forms, would be so just and reasonable, so consonant with the established policy of the United States, and so beneficial to Texas, that it cannot be doubted it would receive the sanction of Congress. Such a proposition, the President of the United States has empowered the undersigned to say to this government, if adopted separate and apart from the question of her admission into the Union, and not a qualification of her acceptance of the terms contained in the first and second sections of the joint resolution shall receive his cordial support, and will be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

To such a propositing might also be added estimates of the expenditures which have been thrown upon Texas, in consequence of the steps necessary to obtain her compliance with the law admitting her into the Union; which, with the claims already acknowledged by the U. States, arrising out of the cases of Snively and the revenue district on Red River will doubtless be paid by Congress."

And Major Donelson concludes the correspondence with the following general retrospect:

"The undersigned cannot but felicitate himself in having been called to contribute his humble aid to an object so deeply interesting as the incorporation of Texas into the American Union. Not understood originally by the great mass of the people of the United States, it has had to work its way slowly through party prejudice, and that spirit of distrust which is a necessary shield against the dangers of reckless adventure and innovation. But, like most other good things, it has had the capacity to bear disappointment and defeat; and it has risen the stronger from every attempt which has been made to give it a direction adverse to its true character. It is however, not so much annexation, as the manner of it, that gives it importance, and elevates it as a moral question, far above those acquisitions of territory which have been made, by most of the great nations of the earth, by violence and bloodshed. There has been no conquest in this instance, not even an effort to influence the judgment of the people of Texas. On the contrary, moved by their own free will—neither baffled by repulse on the part of the United States, nor tempted by the counsels of other nations, they have maintained their virtuous independence; relying confidently that time and discussion would open the way, not by swords, but by votes, for their restoration to the Union."

The correspondence of our Charge will, on the whole, we think, command a general concurrence of the public opinion of his country. It is characterized by great ability, clearness and force of statement. Of course his pledges on behalf of our government and people have no greater force than that derived from the authority of his personal belief and hope. They prejudge nothing, bind nothing. Whether he may or may not have gone a step or two too far forward in the expression of his liberal and overflowing feelings, and in his anxiety to secure the success of the great object of his mission, may be a matter of some difference of opinion. We think it will bear a severe scrutiny. The main point is that which relates to the debts and land and in regard to those, all must be satisfied with the suggestion that Texas should cede her land in trust for the extinguishment of her debt out of the proceeds. To pay the debt and take the full ownership of the lands would be simpler, and if the true amounts of both were ascertained, might be an excellent bargain for us. In the existing uncertainty on both these points, the former is, however, the more satisfactory plan of the two, and will probably be adopted by our Congress without opposition. We confess that we are astonished at the facility of the assent of the people of Texas to the terms offered by us; and the success of annexation seems to us to have been dangerously hazarded by the selection made by our government between the two modes of procedure. But success justifies the bold hazard which it crowns; and since the other party are willing to surrender every thing to us—to forego all chance of stipulation for her interest, and to give up every thing to our own volunteer generosity and justice,—it certainly is not for us to find fault; but rather to congratulate ourselves on our success at the same moment that we must confess ourselves surprised at it. [N. Y. Weekly News.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

On Saturday afternoon last, the house of Mr. Charles F. Webster, in Gray, was struck by lightning. The fluid decended through the flue of the chimney into the room, where Mrs W. was baking. It stove away the front of the chimney in its descent, knocked the Baker, crane, trammels, and fire across the room. Mrs W. had just left the fire-place, and thereby escaped the miscellaneous implements of war that were shot with such velocity from the fire place. She felt the shock of the lightning slightly, but was not hurt. From this room the fluid passed into the bed-room tearing up a board from the floor; following the floor underneath the boards it came out at the front entry. In the entry, Mr. W. and his son were setting—and a large dog was lying near, directly over a nail in the floor. The lightning came up by this nail, making a hole the size of a knitting needle, and killed the dog instantly. Mr W. and son were not hurt. So little effected was Bose by his sudden death, that he moved not a limb. It was not noticed, in the confusion that he was dead—so naturally did he rest,—for some twenty minutes after the stroke.—Argus.

Appointment by the President. Charles Ward of Maine, as council of United States, for the Island of Zanzabar, in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat, in the place of Richard P. Waters, recalled.

"Sam, do you know any songs!" "Yes, I know two." "What are they Sam?" "One's Old Hundred, and tother aint."

MR. WOODBURY ON GEN. JACKSON

Having already published at length the eulogy of Mr. Bancroft, and copious extracts from that of Mr. Dallas, we cannot well make room for other efforts of the same kind—otherwise we should reprint the excellent address of Mr. Butler and Mr. Woodbury. From the latter, however, we cannot forbear making the following extract, relating to the singular union of kindness with firmness, in the character of Gen. Jackson.

But in truth, few men possessed more humane feelings. In the privations of war he devided with the famishing soldier his last loaf, the decrepit beggar never left his roof hungry—his domestics shared his attention in sickness and health, weeping loudest around his bier, and he was always found a neighbor to the needy and a succor to the oppressed. The elements were kindly mingled in the breast, and the scenes he most longed for and enjoyed with the highest relish were those of a quiet and well ordered industry—among attached friends in rural employments, amidst deeds of humble usefulness and ostentatious benevolence. How often when surrounded by all the splended honors of public life, have I heard him sigh for the Hermitage, and plan improvements and enjoyments to be carried out amidst its tranquil scenes.

I am aware also that both friends and foes have on him another characteristic—of being a man of iron will. When this is meant to imply hardness of heart, nothing could be further from the truth, since no child at the sight of suffering overflowed quicker with the milk of human kindness, than the stern visaged warrior. But when it means that his sense of duty was strong and stronger even than his feelings, the term may not have been misapplied.

His iron will was mere firmness or inflexibility in the cause he deemed right. It was an indomitable resolution to carry out what conscience dictated. Judgement and the fruits of it, opinion and corresponding conduct, it seemed to him, ought to be inseperable. He knew of no compromise or tampering, or half way measures with what was wrong. This high moral tone, the very highest in the annals of reformers and martyrs the world over, though often imputed to him as a fault, was in fact, the crowning glory of his character, whether as a man, or a warrior, or a politican. So far from its having proved inconsistent with seeking full advice, and weighing contradictory reasons, and adopting measures of conciliation were justifiable and wise, it was generally preceeded by the amplest enquiries and the most careful deliberation. But a conclusion having been once formed in this manner, the whole powers of his mind and heart were flung into execution with almost resistless energy; and then in fortitude to resist opposition, and in courage to brave all difficulties, and inflexible perseverance to carry out measures deemed right, he may well have been called a man of Iron, a man of destiny, or the hero of the iron will. Nor did this habit, as some have imagined, make him implacable or unforgiving. For, though like others with a warm temperament, making good haters, as well as good lovers of friends, he often forgave his bitterest enemies, and reconciled differances man deemed insuperable."

In another part of his address, Mr. Woodbury says:

"Could his dust speak from the grave to the thousands now engaged in drawing the leading traits of his character, his sturdy honesty would say, as Cromwell did to Lely, the astist—'Paint me as I am'—leave not 'out the scars and the wrinkles.'"

It is an actual fact, says the New York Evening Post, which the orator perhaps did not know that on a certain occasion, Jackson made a reply very like the famous one of Cromwell. When Powers, who is now so celebrated throughout Europe, was a young man, he went on to Washington to make busts of some of the distinguished men to be found there. Among others, he was engaged on one of General Jackson. After he had been laboring upon it a few days, Major Donaldson suggested to the artist, that as the General had lost his teeth, he had better supply them by rounding the lips of the marble. Mr. Powers thought he would consult his sister about the matter, and accordingly mentioned the suggestion of his friend. "No sir," said the General emphatically, make me as I am, teeth or no teeth; for I wish posterity to see my face just as it appeared to my contemporaries."

Fortification of the Penobscot River. Lieut. Stephens, engaged in erecting a fortification on the Penobscot at Bucksport narrows, received orders a short time since to erect two batteries at that place, with all possible despatch. He immediately employed a large crew, and has kept them actively employed, so that in the course of two or three weeks he will be able to mount forty-five guns at that point. [Bangor Whig.

USEFUL HINT. We learn from an English paper that an efficient method has been suggested of purifying wells, &c., from foul air. The plan is simply to throw into the well a quantity of unslacked lime, which, as it comes in contact with the water, throws up a column of vapor, driving before it all the deleterious gases.

An Irishman, after looking a few minutes at Trinity church, New York, turned to a man that stood near him and said, "By the living saints! and if you don't have to look twice to see the top of that."

☞The Congress spring at Saratoga, is said to be one of the most productive pieces of property in the Union. It yields an income of $20,000; its waters are bottled in vast quanties, and it is sent to every portion of the civilized world, and more recently to China. A little acid added and it effervesces freely, making delicious lemonade.

It is stated that the Postmaster General Johnson has commenced a suit against Mr. James W. Hale, for alleged violation of the new Postage Bill. Private Expresses have not been discontinued in New York. They are doing as large business as ever, carrying letters, at half of the government rates.

"Pa" lisped a little boy, "is there any hog steel in the market?"

"No—sonny—why!"

"Cause I hearn you talking of sucking in Mr. Hammersmith with a lot of Pig iron."

"Wife! give that genius a couple of cuffs, and send him to bed."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 5, 1845.

Oxford Senatorial Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to choose Delegates to attend a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris on *Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, to select THREE candidates for the State Senate. Towns and Plantations are requested to send the usual number of Delegates.

By Order of the County Committee.

July 25th, 1845.

Oxford County Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford County are requested to choose Delegates to attend a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris on *Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M.*, to select a candidate for Clerk of the Courts, County Attorny, County Treasurer, and County Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing State election. Towns and Plantations are requested to send the usual number of Delegates.

By Order of the County Committee.

July 25th, 1845.

CAUCUS!

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Town of Paris are requested to meet at the **Town House** on **Saturday**, the **16th** day of **August**, instant at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting FOUR DELEGATES to attend the County and Senatorial Conventions, to be holden at the Court House on the 20th inst. Also, to nominate a candidate for Representative from this District in the next Legislature, to be supported at the ensuing election; and to take such other action as may be thought proper. *Per Order.*

August 4, 1845.

The Whigs throughout the Union are grievously troubled about the administration of President Polk. They see nothing but trouble ahead for the Democracy in every movement of his or his Cabinet. We desire nothing better than this to convince us that they are conscious of their utter want of power to stay the progress of Democratic principles, than the fact of the eagerness with which they catch up and dilate upon every cause of disagreement, real or supposed, which occurs in our ranks. The only hope of ultimate success which they can indulge in, at this time, springs from the expectation that conflicts of opinion, regarding men and measures, will eventually result in splitting up and dividing the Democratic party. And it must be confessed, they labor to bring about such a result with commendable zeal. Unfortunately for them, however, nothing has yet occurred which threatens in the most remote degree the union and tranquility of the party in power.

But the Whigs are a set of men not to be disheartened in the prosecution of an end, from an absence of facts to sustain it.—In anticipation of something tangible to work upon, they seize upon matters inconsiderable in themselves, and magnify them into monstrous importance. If a circumstance having any connexion with our party operations, is susceptible of being misrepresented to our injury, the arts in which the Whigs are such adepts are at once put in operation to produce the desired effect. The slightest dissimilarity of opinion on questions of general policy between members of the Democratic party in different sections of the country, is regarded as the little cloud portending the coming storm—as the germ of irreconcilable differences, upon which they will break up into fragments. The distribution of the Executive patronage, too, claims particular attention from our opponents. The removal of a Democrat is hailed with well dissembled astonishment and indignation, and where, as in some instances, the person removed has had the bad taste to make public complaint, they offer him their heartfelt sympathy, and mingle their tears with his. So strong is the interest they manifest in this class of the *outs*, that they have no time to mourn over their own friends in the same category. Nothing calculated to promote the to be desired discord and division in our ranks is untried; and the perseverance which they manifest in this course indicates how confidently they expect the realization of their hopes. No Millerite ever looked with a more abiding faith for the destruction of this world, than do these gentry for the dissolution of the Democratic party; and in sooth, the expectations of the one are entitled to as much consideration and belief as are those of the other.

Nothing has occurred, nor is there likely to anything occur, to disturb the harmony or divide the counsels of the Democratic party. The perfect union which brought it into power will be maintained throughout. The struggle of 1844 was one for principles, and the desire for their establishment in the governmental policy of the country, is a feeling too strong and too general among the Democracy, everywhere, to make us apprehend that it will ever experience defeat from causes of a selfish or unessential character. So far from there being any grounds for apprehensions on this or any other score, we are becoming more united, and gaining strength every day. The truthfulness of our principles is constantly making itself apparent to those who have hitherto taken position with our opponents. There is no earthly prospect of our dividing. The possibility of a Whig accession to power, with the series of pernicious and dangerous measures which would come in their train, is a matter sufficiently strong in itself alone, to keep us together.

Before our opponents began the task of creating divisions in our ranks, it appears to us they might have been profitably employed in healing the breaches in their own. But we have little to fear from the efforts of a party which is dismitted even in defeat. Misfortune—that reconciler of differences and leveller of distinctions—cannot bring concord to the Whig party. Divided into its various factions of Federalists, Aristocrats, Abolitionists, Natives, Bankites, Anti-Annexationists, High Tariffites, &c., each inclining in a different direction, and all wrong, the movement of the heterogenous mass would be motion without progress. Such an incongruous crowd to disorder and disperse the well disposed lines of the Democracy! We are unwilling to deny our opponents the pleasure of hope; but their expectations are too ridiculous for serious comment!

A rumor was a week or two ago circulated in the Whig papers that Mr. Buchannan, the Secretary of State, had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, in consequence of some disagreement on the Oregon question. The Union thus notices the rumor:

"Mr. Buchannan has not resigned, nor has he talked or tho't of resigning; nor has any member of the cabinet. The reason assigned, too, for his resignation, is as fabulous as the report itself. There is no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the Oregon question. There never was a more harmonious cabinet, and there is as little variety of opinion on all the great questions which come before the present cabinet, as in any of its predecessors.

Letters from Mr. Galt, (says the Portland Argus of the 1st inst.) and others, interested in the Rail Road, (by the Cambria) were received in this city, yesterday, of a highly encouraging character, as to the taking up of the stock of that Road. He had written to the managers of the enterprise in Canada, advising them to proceed forthwith in constructing the road.

Important from Texas.

The last news from Texas, brings the gratifying intelligence that on the 4th of July an ordinance assenting, on behalf of the people of Texas, to the terms of annexation proposed by our government, passed the convention, with but one dissenting voice! and was immediately engrossed and signed. Thus has been completed this noble measure, for which the Democratic party has faithfully labored, and for which it received the vilest abuse from the Whig presses. Already has the tone of some of these presses changed, preparatory to singing hosannas for this great acquisition to our country.

A letter from Galveston, in the Picayune of the 24th, says that on the 5th, the convention appointed committees on the plan adopted by the Virginia convention, to report on the various subjects submitted. I predict that we shall form and send you a sound and sensible constitution.

The terms of annexation are not, perhaps, such as we had a right to ask; but so anxious are we to free the subject from further agitation in the United States, that no conditions whatever will be annexed to the constitution, differing from the resolutions passed by the United States Congress. It is not a little singular that the only dissenting voice was Richard Bache, the father-in-law of your Secretary of the Treasury and brother-in-law of the Vice President.

After the necessary resolutions were passed for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted—"That the members wear crape on their left arm for one month as a testimony of regret for the decease of Gen. Jackson."

Lord Aberdeen has avowed to Dr. Ashbel Smith that her Majesty's government will not interfere in the question; so he writes home.

A despatch was received from the United States in the morning, and Major Donelson arrived on the evening of the 5th, having been detained at Washington by serious indisposition.—These despatches relate to the occupation of our frontier by your troops. They are now on their march—the foot by water to Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces; the dragoons by land to San Antonio.

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy.—Foreign troops will soon be upon the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war, or if she is wise, negotiation.—She may acquire money by the latter—defeat and disgrace only by the former. To-day a resolution was passed, requesting the President of the United States, in behalf of the people of Texas, to send troops forthwith to our frontier. This resolution is a sanction on the part of the people of Texas, of the movement noted above.

The reports of the crops throughout the country are highly favorable; Galveston and the other cities and towns continue healthy; emigrants are fast pressing into the country from the adjoining States of the Union; and the prospects of Texas, view them through what phase you will, are prosperous and encouraging.

Fire. On Friday, 25th ult., a fire broke out in Bridgton, Cumberland County, in the Tannery owned and improved by Moody F. Walker, of Portland. The cause of the fire is uncertain—but supposed to be from some defect in the chimney. It had got so much headway, when discovered, that the books even were destroyed. The stock was but little damaged. The building was entirely burned. The tannery was insured to the am't of $2000—the loss is probably about $4000.

The number and destructiveness of the fires that have raged in many sections of the country this year, are wholly without parallel in any previous year. The two great fires in Quebec, the fire at Pittsburg, and the great fire in New York, have alone destroyed property to an amount about equal to that of the great fire in New York in 1835,—about $20,000,000. In addition to this, few places of any considerable importance have escaped without more or less loss, amounting to probably one half as much more. There is some cause for this; and may it not be found in the carelessness of individuals, in the use of lucifer matches, &c. Carefulness cannot be too often impressed upon the minds of all in this respect.

☞An old gentleman down in Connecticut the other day, on hearing the annexation news from Texas, exclaimed to his wife on returning home—"Well, well, wife, they've rally 'nexed Texas to this country at last."

"O massy on us;" exclaimed the wife, "Wal, I always told you we should come to some dreadful end."

Counterfeit $10 bills of the defunct Citizens' Bank, Augusta, altered to Manufacturers' Bank, Bowley, are in circulation; G. Foote, Cashier, B. Little, President.

NEUTRAL PAPERS. One species of fraud practiced upon the community, and not less deserving of censure than other fraudulent transactions, is palming upon people papers intended to serve a party purpose, for neutral papers. Democrats are often taken in in this way. Neutral papers get to be very numerous after an important election. As a contest approaches they almost invariably show Whig colors. A number of instances of this kind have occured in this State. A little sheet published at Norridgewock, we believe, has changed its name twice, and been Whig and neutral two or three times. Another sheet called the Yankee Blade, published at Gardiner, and palmed upon the community as a neutral paper, has several times shown its cloven foot. Another at Wiscasset, got up from the ruins of a defunct Whig paper, and called the Yankee, is in the same dirty business.—We despise this meanness. If men have an honest cause to advocate, let them do so openly. Let them show their colors at once, and be honest about it.

EGGS PICKLED. The farmers' dames in some parts of Hampshire, in their notable endeavors to turn everything to good account, have acquired much fame for pickling eggs, which, while they constitute a somewhat novel feature in the catalogue of condiments generally, are at the same time particularly relishing. When eggs are plentiful, they take from four to six dozen of such as are newly laid, and cause them to be boiled hard; then, divesting them of the shells they place them in large-mouthed earthern jars, and pour upon them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with allspice, ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When the pickle is cold, the jars are stopped down quite close, and the former will be fit for use in the course of a month afterwards. The eggs thus treated are excellent, and are held in high esteem by all the farmhouse epicures in that part of England. Albany Cultivator.

One of the very first duties of every patriot is, to convince the idle rich, now so much respected (not for their moral worth or intellectual greatness, but for the length and weight of their money bags) that they are absolutely good for nothing; and not only so, but their existence is a positive evil—a curse to society—inasmuch as its diminishes the number of useful laborers—the producer of wealth. U. S. Journal.

Sensibility is no sign of weakness; it is rather an element of strength; yet of course it may be caricatured. We may be shocked by the erotic familarity of one enthusiast, or nauseated by the puling sentimentalism of another. This is only to allow that there may be fantastical abuses of any thing.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, kindness should begin on ours.

For the Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—We are on the eve of an important election. At the expiration of a little more than one month our State election will have passed; and its consequences of "weal or woe," to the Democratic cause, will have transpired beyond the reach of improvement or alteration. I have already said that this election was important—vastly important. There are considerations connected with it which ought to arouse every friend of republican principles, and cause him to buckle on his armor, and enter the political arena fully determined to sustain in the ascendancy the well tried doctrines of our Republican fathers.

It is well known to the people of this County, and of this State, that the influence of Maine, as a Democratic State, has from the very commencement of her independent existence, been completely neutralized in the United States Senate, by having at least one of her councellors in that body a member of the ancient Federal or modern, self-styled, Whig party. This fact no one will undertake to contradict. It is one of those lamentable truths which we are compelled to admit—however injurious it may have been in its consequences to the State, or disastrous to the cause of the people.

The constancy with which Maine has ever adhered to the Republican faith—and the devotedness and zeal of late manifested in sustaining and perpetuating that faith, entitles her, for the present, at least, to full representation in that body. The opposition know it belongs to her. No possible reason, in justice of equity, can be given why a Democrat should not be selected.—The cause of justice—the interests of the people—the prosperity of the State, all demand that the present Federal incumbent should have "leave of absence," and that a Democrat of more rational notions of political economy should be put in his place.

This consideration alone ought to bring every Democrat to the polls. The instinct of self-preservation should cause us to rally in view of such an object. The occupation of seats in the highest places of dignity and honor by Federalists, is a standing rebuke to the Democracy of the State; and every Democrat who does not come forward and assist in wiping off this stain—this blot upon our fair fame, must be guilty of assisting to perpetuate and roll on the disgrace.

The question is, shall we have a Democrat, or shall we have Evans, to represent us in the U. S. Senate? We *can* have which we please. The power is in our own hands. Our opponents know it. Shall we exercise it for our benefit, or shall we let our opponents steal it and keep it as they have done for years? For one, I say, let us seek out and destroy this iniquity in "high places." Let us throw out of the ship those whose sympathies are against us—whose lives have been spent in opposing our interests, and whose motives are controlled by those who would lead their aid to keep the State, like individuals, in political vassalage.

How shall we effect an object so desirable? We must do it by securing a majority of "good men and true" in our Legislature. Both House and Senate must be Democratic. Let men of firmness and ability be selected for Senators and Representatives in every District, and then let no question of whatever character be permitted to divide or distract the Democratic phalanx; but like a band of brothers let every man come up to the polls. Let us have no hanging back—no turning to the right or left—no tampering with the enemy, or collateral issues.—This done, and Whig tactics and Whig capital will have been spent in vain.

Whiggery, as most of our people are aware, is periodical.—It is very much like the seasons, or rather like the fever-and-agues. It is not at one time sweating, at another cold, at another and anon it is torpid. It is a singular fact, but none the less true, that this party took a turn of the *shakes* last *fall*, (rather a cold season of the year) and has been rather torpid ever since. These turns of the *shakes*, followed by torpidity, have become necessary concomitants of that party whenever the people come forth in their strength. Torpidity with that party is an symptom of weakness. Its leaders know how to lull the people asleep. They know how to sing the siren song of security and seeming indifference; and speak in tones of musical sweetness and affection—hushing the voice of the fightful—enticing the unwary, and binding together still stronger their own interests. But when an object worth their energies is in view—when a United States Senator is the stake—an office more important than that of Governor, just on the eve of an election how changed! In a moment the whole face of the political horizon instead of being calm is full of tumult and commotion. Peal upon peal of falsehood, misrepresentation and denunciation echo and re-echo among the people; and before truth has had time to come forth and displace its opposite, the catastrophe has passed, and victory has perched on the side of error. This is no fancy sketch. Such scenes, aside from the catastrophe, have occurred; and such a scene is now about to occur.—This week will end the Whig calm—their candidate for Governor, who will probably be W. P. Fessenden, will enter the field, and the hosts of Whiggery with all their paraphrenalia will come forward to do him homage.

Let considerations like these prepare us for the contest. Let the primary meetings be duly notified. Let them be fully attended. Let everything in them be conducted openly and honorably. Let men of sound sense and integrity be selected as Delegates and Officers. And above all, let no man complain after the privileges of the primary meeting have been opened to him, because his own views were not in the ascendant. As a band of brothers let us unite, and the political death of Whiggery for the year to come is certain. Yours, &c.

Paris, July 31, 1845.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

At the Democratic Convention in this county, held at East Machias, on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were nominated for county officers:

Col. George Comstock, for County Commissioner; Albert Pillsbury, Esq., Clerk of Courts; S. A. Morse, Esq., County Treasurer, and T. J. D. Fuller, Esq., County Attorney.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted,—they breathe the true spirit, "union harmony and concession:"

Resolved, That the great political struggle of 1844, which resulted in the election of James K. Polk to the chief magistracy of the United States, was a contest for political principles, and that victory was achieved by the vigorous exertions of the whole democracy.

Resolved, That the ascendency of the Democratic party can only be maintained by adherence to the motto, "union, harmony, concession, every thing for the cause, nothing for men."

Resolved, That the able discussion of the principles of the two great political parties of this country during the late Presidential canvass, has only served to establish more firmly our faith in the old democratic "platform."

Resolved, That we entertain the highest confidence in that distinguished prtriot and statesman, James K. Polk, President of the United States, and cordially sustain the present administration of the national government, which has commenced under auspices so favorable to the restoration of democratic principles and a sound foreign and domestic policy.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents and sound democracy of the Hon. Hugh J. Anderson, and will cheerfully give him our support at the ensuing election as the democratic candidate for Governor of this State.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability, and tried democracy of the Hon. John Fairfield, and that his uniform course in the cause of the people demands our approbation and entitles him to the thanks of the country.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Fletcher of Machias Port, was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by the Hon. John Fairfield, Hannible Hamlin, Robert P. Dunlap, Benj. White, Joshua Herrick, and Shepard Cary in the last Congress, and we cordially extend our approbation to all those men, who saved the great question of Texas from those constitutional objections which might have defeated the most important measure.

Resolved, That we hail the annexation of Texas to this Union with unfeigned satisfaction.

REMOVALS. The "Union" announces that the removals have not all been made that are intended. It says, "We said in last evening's 'Union,' that the President had not 'reached the length of his own tether.' We repeat the assertion, with additional emphasis."

The Washington Journal says, "The Democracy of the county will experience the same delight that we have felt this morning, when they learn that the old-fashioned republican doctrine of 'rotation of office,' for which the United States Journal has so earnestly contended, is about to be throughly carried out."

LOCK-JAW. It seems that this serious affliction can be cured by electricity. The Journal of Commerce mentions the case of a young lady whose jaws had been closed five days, but who was cured by an application of the electric galvanic apparatus to both angles of the jaw. A few revolutions removed the evil. It is very desirable that this fact should be known.

DIFFERENCE IN INK. We are informed that the account books, checks and other manuscrips belonging to Crocker & Warren, have been recovered having suffered no further injury from the fire, than the total erasure of all enteries made in blue ink, while those made in black were uniformly legible. If this is true it is a fact that should be generally known. N. Y. Tribune.

Two young ladies in the Massachusetts mills received a letter a few days ago, which stated that their mother, in a distant town in Maine, was lying dangerously sick, and wished to see them. They immediately left off work and went to see their mother, whom they found in good health. The letter was a forged one and they had been hoaxed, and at a cost of time and money, they returned again to Lowell to their work. This is a most despicable business.—[Lowell Courier.

MURDER. The Bangor Mercury of last Thursday states that, in Bradley, a man by the name of P. B. Otis was cruelly beaten and trampled upon by one Richard Varney, which caused his subsequent death. Varney is now in prison, awaiting his trial on a charge of murder.

TRUE. You may talk of affection, the ties of fellowship and all that, says Krantz, but I know of no stronger attachment than that which a sheriff entertains for a poor debtor who can't fork up.

A premium being lately offered by an agricultual society for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word being made *irritation* by a mistake of the printer, *a respectable farmer sent his wife to claim the prize.*

MACKEREL FISHING IN GLOUCESTER. A writer in the Boston Atlas, gives the result of three hours' fishing off Swampscot, on the 4th inst., as follows:—"four ladies caught 90 mackerel; two gentlemen, 600 mackerel, besides 4 haddoc, 2 rock-cod, 3 pollock, 1 sculpin—total 760!" This he considered great doings! If he had been in our harbor on Monday last, he could have told a bigger story." Those who were fishing did not stop to count the fish by hundreds, but measured them by the barrell in less than an hour and a half! Those who were used to it, took between two and three barrells; and one person we understand, took three barrels and a half, which, estimated three hundred to a barrel. Some count upwards of 1000 mackerel!!

But the "biggest story" is yet to be told! A seine which measures three hundred feet in length, and twenty-seven feet deep, was set on Wednesday morning, off Watson's Neck, and on being pulled ashore it enclosed an immense quantity of mackerel. When the ends of the sein reached the rocks the space between the burnt of the sein and the shore was one solid mass of fish, and those who were present estimated there were a thousand barrels enclosed!!! But the shore where they were taken was rocky, and in tripping the sein nearly the whole of this immense mass escaped. Our informant, who was present, says he never saw such an immense mass before, and that the water was entirely black with them. When the ends of the sein were dropped the fish would make their escape by thousands. About thirty barrels however, were caught in the meshes of the sein, [Gloucester Telegraph.

Dying of Curiosity. George Smith a lad of 17, residing at Bethnal Green, (says an English paper,) in trying experiments in hanging, actually killed himself. The youth was an acquaintance of Topping's (a cut pret recently executed,) saw him hung and has since been very curious to ascertain what hanging was like. This was literally "*dying of cutriosity.*"

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN NEW YORK!

Passengers in the boat last evening confirmed the painful rumor of the existance of the Asiatic Cholera in New York city. There have up to the last accounts, been twenty cases. [Boston papers.

☞The New Orleans Picayune says that two or three officers of the U. S. Navy have arrived there from Pensacola for the purpose of enlisting one hundred American seaman for the frigate Potomac.

☞The Emperor of China has repealed the edict forbidding the circulation of the Bible in the Celestial Empire, so that hereafter this precious book can be circulated among the unnumbered millions of people in that distant land.

☞They have the remains of an antideluvian serpent in New York only one hundred, and twenty six feet long.

It is pleasing to observe some good qualities of age in a young man, and some traits of youthful character in an old man.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how to value them, but there are many who judge of both only by their covering.

When a horse kicks you, and you feel a strong disposition to kick the horse in return—don't you do it.

The man who lost his eye-sight by reading a borrowed paper, has recovered it since he became a subscriber.

Lemmonade Parties. The Boston Ladies are holding lemonade parties. A large punch bowl of water is provided, which is sweetened by the young ladies, all placing their lips to the brim. An old bachelor then *looks* into the bowl, and the lemonade "is done up *strong*."—*New York Evening Mirror.*

On Thursday evening there was a very Severe thunder storm at Quebec. Seven persons were struck down, two of whom were instantly killed. The lightning struck the old palace, the residence of Lord Durham while in Quebec.

☞A correspondent of the Transcript, speaking of the poet whose energies are *mis* directed writing plays, says 'he wants a wife of the right stamp to give a vent to his genius!' The idea strikes us as quite original.

☞The anniversary of Emancipation in the West indies is to be celebrated at Belfast on Friday the first day of August at Belfast without distinction of party. The address of the occasion will be delivered by Rev. Mr Hedge of this city.

☞A lot of Eggs on their way from Canada to New York were recently seized for a violation of the revenue laws and sold at auction as 'perishable goods.' The editors there declare it egg-actly the thing.

☞The Skowhegan Clarion says that Mr. P. Brown, tailor, was accidently drowned, while in the act of bathing, on Wedneysday afternoon, at that place.

Extraordinary Cradling A farmer in Charleston, Va., lately cradled nearly *nine acres* of heavy wheat in one day, and, on returning home, found that his wife had—"cradled an *infant*! A thriveing couple, truely!

For removing any disagreeable smell from any putrescent matter—a little copperas desolved in water will render it entirely indorous in a very short time.

The Norfolk Herald states that they have had no rain there for a fortnight and the theonmometer at 92. The dismal swamp is again on fire.

☞The trial of Green, at Troy, N. Y. for the murder of his wife, which was one of the most atrocious and cold blooded deeds ever perpetrated, has resulted in his conviction. He has been sentenced to be executed on the 10th of September. In pronouncing sentence Judge Parker said:

"You murdered her deliberately. You murdered the woman whom you had sworn but one short week, I may say but four days before, to cherish through life. The woman whose destiny had been placed in your keeping, in less than one week after marriage, you deliberately poisoned. You pursued your design day and night—repeating the deadly portion from time to time until she expired—and added to the crime of murder, the black crime of perjury—for you violated the most solemn vow taken at the altar.

Was it ever known that so interesting and holy a relation as that of man and wife, has been followed thus soon by a result so shocking and painful to all the feelings of our nature? Now, the law pronounces your sentence. You are to be executed—cut off in the prime of life, or rather just as you are entering on life—where you had rich and powerful friends to aid you—when you might have been respected—but from which you are to be cut off and consigned to an early grave. And those friends who have stood by you, will not share in the disgrace that awaits you. They have been disgraced more by your foul deed than by the ignominous execution which the law has provided for you."

LYNCH LAW. A Mississippi correspondent of the Worcester Palladium, gives the finale of the bloody tragedy enacted there a short time since, where a Tennessee family, emigrating to Mississippi, were all murdered—father, mother, grand mother and children—for the sake of a few hundred dollars. The murderer was overtaken, carried to the scene of his crime, and summary justice was done him by the enraged multitude, who bent down a sapling, and to the top of it they fastened a rope with the other end about his neck. The rebounding of the sapling hung him in the air.

Manufacturing Dividends. The following Companies have declared dividends for the past six months, viz: Methuen Manufacturing Company, Methuen, 10 per cent.; Dedham Manufacturing Co. Dedham, 10 per cent.; Norfolk Manufacturing Co., Dedham, 12 per cent; York Manufacturing Co. Saco, 10 per cent.

The Augusta Banner says, "In addition to the Factory and the large saw mills now in course of preparation at our Kennebec Dam, measures are being taken to construct a spacious grist and flouring mill, that will cost from ten to twelve thousand dollars."

VERMONT. The Democrats of Vermont have nominated Daniel Kellogg for Governor—William Lyman for Lieut. Governor, and Daniel Baldwin, Treasurer.

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the sixth day of August next, under the Tuition of MR. BENJAMIN F. PARSONS, who for several Terms has taught this School to good satisfaction. JOHN TRIPP, *Secretary.*

Hebron, July 22, 1845 12

☞ *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*—In the first stages of disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or "going into a decline," a complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also to strehen and invigorate the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed. Besides its surprising efficacy in consumption, it is equally efficacious in influenza, liver complaint, asthma, bronchitis, and all affections of the lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

☞ For particulars see Dr. Wistar's treatise on consumption, to be had of the agents.

☞ Appalling indeed would be the condition of the victim of Consumption, were it not for the introduction of that Great English Remedy Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. This has cured, and will cure, the most hopeless of cases.

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H.

In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the lungs nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam. It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT.

Pamphlets respecting this great English remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent in Paris

MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. HENRY O. BESSE and Miss ALMIRA CROOKER.

The Printer was remembered by a generous slice of the Bridal Loaf, for which the parties will please accept his thanks, and also his kind wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

In Augusta, Mr. Augustus J. Chadwick and Miss Jane O. Hilton.

In Winthrop, Mr. J. W. Esty and Miss Ruth B. Benson.

DIED.

In this town, 26th ult., Mr. John Deering, aged 84 years.

In Portland, Mr. Daniel Bradbury, aged 74.

In Thorndike, Mr. Andrew Cates, aged 85.

In Anson, Benjamin Hilton, Esq., aged 73.

In Wayne, Lucia M., wife of Rev. Caleb Fuller, of Hallowell.

In Norridgewock, Miss Angeline S. Anderson, aged 17.—Mr. William Kennedy, aged 19.

Gould's Academy
IN BETHEL.

THE Trustees of Gould's Academy in Bethel are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at said Academy on the last Tuesday of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing all officers required by the By-Laws, of filling the board of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, July 29, 1845. 13

Westbrook Seminary.

THE FALL TERM of this Seminary will commence on MONDAY, the first day of September next, under the government and instruction of EBENEZER P. HIGGS, A. B., Principal, and MOSES B. WALKER, Teacher in the English Department; ISAIAH H. BAKER, Teacher of Penmanship, and Miss ALMENA M. STEVENS, Teacher of Music. Such additional Assistants will be employed as the interest of the School may require.

Thorough instruction will be given in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German—and in the various departments of Literature and Science. Students fitting for College will receive particular attention:—and those designing to teach will form a separate class, to which special instruction will be given.

Familiar Lectures on Natural Science, and on various subjects connected with mental and moral culture, will be given every week during the term.

☞ Students will not be admitted for less than half a term. The tuition must be paid at the middle of the term; and in case of sickness, the proportional amount will be refunded; and in such cases only will any deduction be made on account of absence.

*** Arrangements have been made with Rev. J. P. ATKINSON, for opening a Boarding House, where board including room and furniture, may be obtained for $1,17 per week for gentlemen, and $1 for ladies. Board in private families, including washing, fuel, lights, room and furniture, $1,50 for gentlemen, $1,25 for ladies.

Books furnished by the Instructors at Portland prices.

TERMS. Per quarter, for common English branches, $3; higher English, $4; Languages, $5.

Instruction on the Piano Forte and Organ, $5, (extra)

N. B. The children of clergymen will be admitted for half price.

Stevens' Plains, July 28, 1845. is5w13

Caution!!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting *BENJAMIN GROVER*, a Pauper of the town of Newry, for whom suitable provision has been made, as no bills of his contracting will be paid from and after this date. HAVEN GLIDDEN.

Newry, July 21st, 1845. 3w13

HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened on Paris Hill for the benefit of the young Gentlemen and Ladies of that place and vicinity, under the instruction of

WM. W. VIRGIN,

to commence on Monday, the first day of September next, and continue one term only.

The Instructor intends to secure to those who patronize his School, all the advantages and privileges usually afforded by our Academies.

While those pursuing the common English branches will receive primary attention, Scholars wishing to pursue classical studies, will have an opportunity of attending to Latin, Greek, German, and finally all those branches usually taught in schools of a similar kind.

TERMS—$3; or 50 cents per week.

Paris, July 1st, 1845. 11

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield Village, *on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August next at one o'clock P. M.*,—All the right, title and interest one ZACHARIAH J. GAMMON has of redeeming a certain Lot of land situated in Dixfield, being the same said Gammon mortgaged to George R. Randall and Samuel M. Smith for about one hundred and fifty dollars; reference will be had to said mortgage for particulars on the day of sale. The same having been attached on the original Writ, July 11th, 1845.

11 ISAAC PARK, Deputy Sheriff

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS FRANCIS BEMIS, of Paris in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, by his deed of Mortgage dated Oct. 31, 1838, and recorded with Oxford Records Book 50, page 148, conveyed to the subscriber certain premises therein fully described, to which deed, recorded as aforesaid, reference is had for further description, to secure the payment of the sum of seven hundred thirty dollars and thirty-four cents in one year from date of said Mortgage Deed, with interest annually. And whereas, the conditions of said Deed of Mortgage have been, and now are, broken, I therefore give this public notice to foreclose the same according to the Statute in such case made and provided. VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

Paris, July 8th, 1845. 3w11

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

BY virtue of an Execution, in my hands against James F. Abbott, of Andover in the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Store of Jarvis C. Marble, in Paris in said County, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August next, at one o'clock A. M.,—All the right which said Abbott had on the 28th day of Sept. 1844, being the day of the commencement, in Equity to redeem the real Estate mortgaged dover which Moses Merrill deeded to him Oct. 6th, 1838, and recorded in Oxford Records Book 55, page 272, the same having been mortgaged to Samuel Pour, Oct. 6 1838, as appears by the Records, Book 50, page 97, & again mortgaged to B. C. Cummings, Oct. 12, 1844, and Recorded Book 67, page 601; for more particular description of premises and amount of incumbrances, reference may be had to said deed and mortgages.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, July 7, 1845. 3w12

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Inn of Josiah Knight, in Fryeburg, in said County of Oxford, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of September next, at four o'clock, P. M.,—All the right which *STEPHEN IRISH* has in equity to redeem the Farm situated in Fryeburg formerly occupied by him, laying on Lovell's Pond, and being the same conveyed by him by deed of Mortgage to the Trustees of Fryeburg Academy by deed dated April 7th, A. D. 1832, and recorded April 17th, 1832, in Book 14, Page 431, Oxford Records Western District, to which deed reference may be had for particular description.

MERRILL WYMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Fryeburg, July 10th, 1845. 3w10

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Inn of Samuel Morrill, Esq., in Dixfield Village, on *Tuesday, the twelfth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon*,—All the right which James Young has in equity to redeem a certain lot of land lying in Byron, in said County of Oxford, and being lot numbered four in the fourteenth Range of lots in said Town as by plan of said Town, and being the same on which said Young's family now reside: the same being mortgaged by said James Young to Freeman Griffith to secure the payment of one hundred and sixteen dollars. Said Deed bearing date March the tenth A. D. 1843, and record of the same in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 67, page 476.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, Deputy Sheriff.

Dixfield, June 30, 1845. 3w9

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Rumford, *on Monday, the first day of September next, at one o'clock P. M.*, The whole of the real estate of FRANCIS CUSHMAN, late of Rumford, deceased, situated in the counties of Franklin and Piscataquis, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, as a partial sale would injure the residue, described as follows, viz:—All the right, title and interest the said Cushman had at the time of his death to one undivided fourth part of thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty acres of land in county of Franklin, and being all that part of Township No. 6, not included in the town of Berlin.

Also,—All the right in and to a certain Bond, or Obligation, given to the said Cushman by Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr., and Simeon Fuller, to convey certain lots or parts of lots of land in the town of Monson and others of Piscataquis.

For the payment of the just debts of said deceased charges of Administration and incidental charges.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. *Administrator.*

Rumford, July 22d, 1845. 12

Administrator's Sale

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Saturday, the sixth day of September next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of ELIJAH SHACKLEY, late of Canton, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

WM. K. KIMBALL, *Administrator.*

Paris, July 22th, 1845. 3w12

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris-Hill. 6mojune10

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

WANTED---IMMEDIATELY,

$1000 In payment for the Democrat, Advertising, Job Work, &c.

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they resell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1845. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug. 27, 144.

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, in *every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Goold; E. Wilton; J. & E. Deane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—41y16

POETRY.

FLOWERS.

Flowers for the humble poor,
Flowers for the weak and lone;
Let them gently, gently fall,
Where the weeds of toil are sown;
Lifting up foul Discontent,
From the lonely tenement,
As the fainting toilers there
Catch a breath of Heaven's air.

Flowers! lay them by the bed,
Where the restless sick are lying,
Let their freshness heal the air,
Wounded by the Sufferer's sighing;
Let his eye a moment rest
Where its seeing may be blessed,
Ere they mingle their sweet breath
With the heavy one of Death.

Flowers from the rich and proud!
Lay them in the costly room,
Where Art's thick luxuriant air
May from Nature catch perfume,
And like whispering Angels start
Pity in the rich man's heart—
Pity for some humble one,
Who of flowers and fruit hath none.

Flowers! for each one of earth,
Under and above the sod,
That the dead may sweeter sleep
And the living think of God,
When we from our walks of Sin,
See where his soft steps have been,
Leaving those to bless our eyes,
As a glimpse of Paradise.

[New York Tribune.

TRAINING IDLE BOYS.

In the city of Munich, Germany, all boys found asking alms are taken to an asylum established for that purpose. And before they have been cleaned, or their dirty clothes removed, a portrait of each is taken, representing him as he was found begging. When the portrait is finished, he is cleaned, and presented with a suit of new clothes. After going through a regular course of education, appointed by the directors of the asylum, he is put to learn a trade, at which he works till he has earned enough to liquidate all his expenses from the first day he entered the institution. When this is completed, he is dismissed from the institution to gain his livelyhood.—At the same time the portrait taken when he first entered is presented to him; which he promises to preserve as long as he lives, in order that he may remember the subject condition from which he has been redeemed, and his obligations of gratitude. May not this furnish a good hint to those who ought to care for the ignorant and poor in our midst?—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

General Rules don't apply in all cases. We once knew a man who was so careful not to offend, that, in speaking of general faults, he would qualify his remarks by saying, "present company expected." He chanced to be in company with some ladies, and spoke of an absent one as the ugliest person he ever saw, present company expected. Now, this mistake was perhaps worse than that made by the boy, who, speaking of the greatest man he ever saw, was told by his mother he must always except their minister. A few days after, he rushed into the presence of his mother, and exclaimed "Mother, I have seen the greatest hog down town that I ever saw, except our minister!"

The Americans have actually been sending over to England cotton cloths. The following paragraph appeared a short time since in a London journal:

"The American brown cloths are really substantial, and to the homlier part of the community most valuable fabrics. Manchester cloths, of the same descriptions are not to be compared to them and although the import duty upon them be ten per cent, we could wish that our agriculturalists would try them, and show thereby that a market may be found in England for American cotton goods as well as for American grain and provisions?"

Sheep—The Gad Fly.—This pestiferous little insect is often very troublesome to sheep—especially in the warm, bright days of August and September. Its attacts are sufficiently indicated by the extreme restlessness of the flock and their running from place to place as if in fear of some invisible foe. The fly deposits its egg in the nostrils of the sheep, from which place of deposit, the worm when hatched, makes its way into the frontal sinus, and gradually eats into the brain, and frequently quite through it. As a protection, daub the sheep's noses with tar with which a little carbon or flour of sulphor has been previously mixed, and lay some of the composition in the salt troughs.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Cincinnatia editor saw, lately in one of the residences of the "upper crust" of that city, a pretty girl of say "sweet sixteen," dressed within an inch of her life, her neck—and *such a* neck?—covered with long, shinning black ringlets, holding one of those worthless, disgusting poodle dogs in her arms, and was most affectionately and extravagantly *kissing its nasty nose?*—and the dog seemed to like it?

If you will civilize a man or a boy, you must begin to teach him to wash his face. The next step is to teach him to keep his clothes clean; and the third is to show him how to get a place of abode which he can call entirely his own, and in which he can feel comfortable.

Quaint.—Some philosophers gives good advice in the following quaint style—

"Ye who are eating the apple dumplings and molasses of wealth, should not forget those who are sucking the herring bone of poverty."

"You have not put on a clean shirt to-day," said a military captain to his corporal; "you never saw me without a clean shirt on parade, when I was corporal." (He loved to speak of the immense differance between his present situation as captain, and that from which he had risen as corporal.) "True your honor; but then your honor's mother was a washer-woman.

Elevate the Masses. The importance of making every man of our country a freeholder, cannot be, in our judgment, too highly appreciated. It not only places him beyond the contingency of poverty, but it identifies him with the interest and well being of our country and serves to make him a better citizen as well as a happier man.

When education is placed within the reach of the masses, and when they become owner's of the soil, we need have no fear about the perpetuity of freedom, or our institutions; the former will give him a just conception of the blessings to be derived from freedom, and the latter the strongest interest that can be made to preserve and sacredly preserve the same. The blessings enjoyed by the people with a proper moral and religious restraint, form the strongest safeguard against external and internal foes, that can in any event be formed by a nation. Standing armies, navies, and fortifications, are as nothing in comparison; these in the hands of a mercenary soldiery may spread for a time through any country destruction; but they are not the elements for building up and protecting permanently a country of freedom. Elevating the condition of the masses ought to be the great DESIDERATUM of our legislators; for, in the accomplishment of this, almost every great object of legislation is attained.

Don't Quarrel. We are but passengers of a day, whether in a stage coach or in the immense machine of the universe. In God's name, then, why should we not make the way as pleasant to each other as possible? Short as our journey is, it is long enough to be tedious to him who skulks in his corner, sits uneasy himself and elbows his neighbor to make him uneasy also.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy—Greeting:

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the goods or estate of Timothy G. Hadley and Isaac Hamblin now out of the State and in parts unknown, and Benjamin Barker of Hiram, in said County, Esquire, to the value of twelve hundred dollars; and summon the said defendants, (if they may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Peleg Wadsworth, of Hiram aforesaid, Esquire, in a plea of the case; for that the said defendants, said Hiram on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1838, by their note of hand of that date, the said Hadley as principal, and the said Hamblin and Barker as sureties, promised the plaintiff to pay him or his order six hundred and twenty five dollars by the first day of June, A. D. 1838, with interest, and the plaintiff avers that said time is now and long since elapsed. Yet the defendants, though often requested, has not paid said sum or interest to the plaintiff, but neglect and refuse so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of twelve hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

Western District Court, June Term, 1845.

Peleg Wadsworth, Plaintiff, v. *Timothy G. Hadley & als. Defendant.*

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of the writ with this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the defendants may then and there appear and answer to the same as they see cause.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court.

11 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Ivory Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed for sale at the house of Benjamin F. Whitcomb, in Sweden, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the twenty third day of August, 1845, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the right of redemption of all the Real Estate of

NANCY WHITCOMB,

late of said Sweden, deceased, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of about fifteen acres of wood land and about ten of pasture land. Also, one Pew, No. 30, in the Methodist Meeting House in said Sweden.

Dated at Sweden this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

10 BENJ. F. WHITCOMB, *Administrator.*

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

JOHN Prince, Guardian of James P. Waterman, minor son of James Waterman, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, of Olive and Jane Turner, minor children of Amos Turner, late of Greene, in the County of Kennebec, deceased; and of James M., Charles, Erastus, and Jackson Clark, minor children of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner, in said County of Oxford, deceased, having presented his accounts of guardianship of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Turner, on the 18th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 11, 1845. 41

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE at PARIS, ME., June 20, 1845.

Benjamin, Lieut. Sam'l, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.
Bates, Miss Hannah A.
Bartlett, M. B. Esq.
Brett, Seneca
Brown, Dr. T. H.
Clark, E. W.
Cummings, Jairus L.
Cummings, Dr. P. G.
Daniels, Joseph
Daniels, James
Dean, John
Delano, Miss Lucy Ann
Deblois, Thomas A., Esq.
Foles, Miss Laura
Farley, Chas. Esq.
Fye, Lieut. Nathaniel, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.
Hon. Justices of District Court
Hutchins, Capt. Nath'l, N. H. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.
Hannibal, Alex
Hubbard, Henry
Hubbard, D. S.
Holmes, James A.
Kinsley, Azel
Leavitt, Elihu
Mills, William
Marston, Miss Abigail G.
McKenney, Henry
Mellen, Alanson
Overseers of Poor, of Paris,
Osgood, Aquallas
Parris, Hon. V. D.
Perry, Miss M. A.
Perkins, Rev. G.
Porter, Sylvanus
Ricker, Thomas N.
Ryerson, Mary Ann, 2
Shaw, Seranus
Tasbox, Ivory
Treasurer of Oxford County.
Tyrrill, Daniel R.
Wardwell, Ensign Joseph, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.
Willis, Mrs. Phebe.

3 GEO. W. MILLETT, P. M.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly a general assortment of Books and Stationery articles, which are offered for sale on reasonable terms—Among which are Bibles, Testaments, Hyma-Books, a variety of Sunday-School books, different works on History, Biography, Chemistry, Philosophy, Geology, and other reading books too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement—Also—School books of almost every description now in use, Writing-books, Ink, Pencils, Sand-boxes, Blotting-sand, Paper-folders, Wafers, &c. &c. &c.

☞ WANTED in exchange for the above—Cash, Clean paper-rags, and country produce. For further particulars enquire of BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, April 29, 1845.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15, or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to obtrude the assistance and unsuspecting friends appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *white name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the true article. See that it is signed Wm. Jen'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

BRUNSWICK SEMINARY.

THIS Seminary was incorporated during the last session of the Legislature.—The first term of instruction will commence on Wednesday, the eleventh day of June instant, under the direction of

Mr. GEORGE C. SWALLOW, as Principal.

The cultivation of the moral, as well as the intellectual powers of the pupils will receive especial attention. It is also intended, that this Seminary shall afford the means of higher attainments than usual in the elementary principles of useful knowledge; and thus prepare the pupils, of both sexes, for the practical business of life, and for the profession of Teachers.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, Sec'y

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Friends and Patrons to the above notice, and the arrangements, which have placed his School under the *superintending care* of the Trustees of Brunswick Seminary.

The Summer Term will be kept in Washington Hall.

Miss Rogers will give lessons in *Painting* and *Drawing* as heretofore.

Every exertion will be made to make the School still more worthy of public patronage than it has now arrived, which will bring to the aid the experience and counsels of many of our most respected citizens.

5 G. C. SWALLOW

Sale of Right in Equity.

OXFORD, ss.—July 21, 1845.

TAKEN on Execution all the right in equity that *DAVID S. HOWARD*, of township No. 5, range 1st, in said County, has of redeeming Lot No. 15, in the 4th range of Lots in said township with the buildings thereon, and will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Inn of Lewis Crockett, in Andover, in said County, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August next at one of the clock in the afternoon.

1w31 COLMAN GODWIN, Dep't Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Jarvis C. Marston in Paris, in said County, on *Saturday, the sixteenth day of August next, at two o'clock, P. M.*—All the right which Luther Washburn has in equity to redeem certain parcels or tracts of real estate situated in Paris in said County, and being the same premises the said Washburn now occupies and the same premises deeded to him and I. C. Washburn October 31, A. D. 1835, by Otis Washburn and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 47, page 256, the same having been mortgaged to Amezer Andrews to secure the payment of $500 on demand and interest annually, by deed dated April 14, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 54, page 230.—Also the Grist Mill and privilege and all the land the rest to connected as above named; it being the same deeded to said Luther Washburn by Josiah Dudley situated on the West side of the stream at the outlet of Mouse Pond in said Paris, embracing the Stone lot with the buildings thereon.—All of the above having been mortgaged to Amezer Andrews, to secure the payments of two other sums, to wit—one for $242, payable on demand and interest annually, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 64, page 185—also to secure $124 on demand and interest, dated June 7, A. D. 1845, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65, page 274, where reference is had for a more particular description of the premises and amount due,—the same having been attached on the original Writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, July 10, 1845. 3w30

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Antiacid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, acting well at leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti emptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the Head or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brett & Co.; Buckfield, S. Buckman, N. Barlow; Canton, J. M. Dexter; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Mansfield, Rose & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bonney; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kendall & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Wood; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Dunster, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844—ly

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

☞ The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever. ☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. B. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days wrote the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to one article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Parker's and West Parsons, 191 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Dexter; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Deane; Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug 27 6m36tly

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the same direct superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success which this medicine has had in Pulmonary diseases, and even in the American climate, calling for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found on the list of unhappy cases that each relief has been tried in vain by all the remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most celebrated Physicians, as Confirmed and Incurable. The Hungarian Balsam of Life will cure the so called desperate cases. It is the quickest, surest, and most certain English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at 81 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of perfect Health.

Pamphlets, containing a number of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unqualified merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Cornhill-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dyer; Peru, Grover & Rodbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Cyrus; Poland, Wm. Cummins Harrison, H. Bisbee—Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Leland Moore.

June 3, 1845. 1y1

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S
BOOK-STORE,

PARIS HILL, Me. opposite the Stage House.

Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
Court do.	Quit-claim do.
Jyttice Executions.	Administrator's do.
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
Sheriffs' Sale,	Mortgage on personal
Sheriffs' Returns,	property.
Bail Bonds,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Marriage Certificates,	Highway Surveyors Bills,

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of Blanks, of any kind, call and see.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

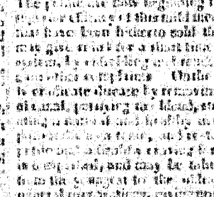
T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1 00.

	do	Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,			50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,			$1,00	1,50, & 2,00.

Work warranted.—March 28 11 47

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, as made in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed four most sanguine expectations. The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the great efficacy of this valuable medicine to the numerous complaints that have been hitherto cured them in the shape of pills which was given in for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by rendering it more liable to receive some other complaints. Unlike others, Parr's Life Pills gently excite the disease by removing it from the interior organs, and restoring to health, strengthening the system, and rendering a state of good healthy action of the body—they also purify the blood, and in fact is the power of a drug that operates on the system, without creating further harm. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all injury to the system, given to infants, children, young people, grown persons, and old people. Many females have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and we would most earnestly recommend this medicine to any female who is suffering under the effects of debility, as they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the cause and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and corrupted fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, that are now brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already seen excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarlatina complaints, chronic cases of colds, consumption of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaints, bilious and complaints incidental to females.

There diseases known by the names of ulcerous, languor, agues, dropsy, scurvy, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints, headache, headache on the chest, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, pal pitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, pain, debility, inflammation, dropsy, rising, worms, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, cankers, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, stone in the bladder, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, white pimples about the face, wrote swellings, fluxes, worms of every kind, inflammation, pains in the joints, weakness from whatever cause, pain in the side, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered such a variety of disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as a new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful feelings of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in eradicating one and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of the subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring the long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Time shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARRS be blessed with lengthened days."

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Dexter; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Deane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16